

**Moodie:** Amputation of fingers among ancient and modern primitive peoples and other voluntary mutilations, indicating some knowledge of surgery.  
**Harry Culver:** Papilloma of posterior urethra. Benign epithelial tumors of ureter.

**Pharmaceutical Bacteriology.** By Albert Schneider. 2d ed. 441 pp. Illustrated. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Company. 1920. Price, \$4.

The author has taken great pains in his description and segregation of data in his book. The general method of studying micro-organisms is carefully, logically and fully set forth. In fact, in my opinion, the only general fault of the author is that he goes into more detail than the average student of pharmacy could hope to digest, and at times would be apt to be discouraged on account of his inability to absorb such details.

In the chapters on Bacteria in the Industries, Yeast & Moulds and Microscopical, Analytical and Bacteriological Laboratory, the author enters into detailed discussion on such subjects as the difference between sake and beer, the Howard Method, etc., all highly specialized subjects, admirable as an original paper, but in the writer's opinion, out of place in a work of this type. However, I believe this book, in spite of these minor faults, has its place in any laboratory in which the science of bacteriology is practiced.

C. S. A.

**Diagnosis and Treatment of Brain Injuries.** By Wm. Sharpe. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1920.

A seven hundred and fifty page book including many case histories. Over two hundred pages are devoted to a consideration of acute and chronic brain injuries in new-born babies and children. The author is a strong advocate of the sub-temporal decompression for the relief of intracranial pressure. He emphasizes the value of the ophthalmoscope and the spinal manometer in determining its presence.

The technic of the operation is that developed and practiced by Dr. Harvey Cushing. The principles advocated as governing treatment are those generally recognized although one gains the impression that the author leans more to the operative side of treatment than most neurological surgeons. The recommendations for sub-temporal decompression in cases showing the effects of old birth hemorrhages should be accepted with some reservation, pending confirmation by the experiences of others. With the exception of the case histories, the book could be considerably condensed and repetition avoided.

H. C. N.

**Basis of Psychiatry.** By Albert C. Buckley. 447 pp. Illustrated. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1920.

This is a text book on Psychiatry designed especially for medical students. The subject is approached from a biological standpoint. Following this biological chapter is a psychological introduction which is in turn followed by chapters on etiology, symptomatology and examination methods which conclude the first part.

The second part deals with the various groups of insanities in detail. The work is a satisfactory and comprehensive review of the subject, although the limited size necessarily makes full consideration impossible. In view of the necessary condensation it is strange that so much space should be allotted to Wassermann technique, a subject not more bound up with psychiatry than with another department of medicine.

There are good bibliographies at the chapter ends and a useful glossary. Proof was apparently hurriedly read. On page 211 the heading belies the text. Huntington on pages 142 and 219 becomes Huntingdon on page 409 and in the

index. The book makes a very favorable impression and may be recommended as a good guide for student and practitioner.  
 E. W. T.

**A Manual of Pathology.** By Guthrie McConnell, M. D., Associate in Pathology Western Reserve University, Medical School, Cleveland, Ohio. Fourth Edition. Thoroughly revised. 12mo. volume of 611 pages, with 18 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1920. Cloth, \$4.50 net.

If there is any virtue in "rapidly acquiring the salient point" of such a subject as pathology this manual, as evidenced by its continued appearance, has some merit. As its preface states, "no attempt is made to present the several views . . . of any one subject."  
 J. O.

**Physiology and Pathology of the Cerebrospinal Fluid.** By William Boyd. New York: Macmillan Company. 1920.

The author states that "the object of this book is to present some of the fascinating physiological problems connected with the cerebrospinal fluid, and to show how they are related to the pathological problems which more directly concern the clinician."

The book contains more than this. Part one takes up the anatomical considerations, the origin and destination of the fluid, circulation of the fluid, functions of the cerebrospinal fluid, pressure of the cerebrospinal fluid, lumbar puncture, physical properties, chemical composition, cytology, Wassermann reaction, colloidal gold reaction, bacteriological methods.

Part two takes up the spinal fluid findings in special pathological conditions, meningitis, syphilis of the central nervous system, organic disease of the brain, organic disease of the spinal cord, some of the mental diseases, general disease; and the last chapter is devoted to therapeutics.

The style is clear and concise, and there are very many appended references.

The book will doubtless find a useful place in the office and laboratory.

E. V. K.

**Treatment of Wounds of Lung and Pleura.** By Eugenio Morelli. 214 pp. Illustrated. Boston: W. M. Leonard, 1920.

In this book, which is to the surgeon well worth reading, is set forth the principle of treating wounds of the lung with artificial pneumothorax. If hemothorax is present, a pneumothorax of from six to twenty centimeters of water pressure is substituted, and a pleural lavage with chlorasol is made before the germs invade the pleura. In open pneumothorax the hole is plugged with a balloon. His mortality of but 5 per cent in over 100 unassorted cases, and the occurrence of empyema in but 2 per cent are in favor of the method. Pneumothorax, it is claimed, lessens hemothorax, pleural adhesions, pulmonary abscesses and pyothorax.

The operative treatment of lung wounds is not discussed, and the reader must edit for himself a bias toward conservatism, which runs through the book. What is probably an unsafe doctrine here is that with this treatment foreign bodies, even of fair size, will become safely encysted in the lung. For empyema double-walled balloon drains are utilized in a way very similar to Mozingo's method. Morelli shows that Forlanini in 1880 proposed the main principles of the latter method, though without the refinement of technique.

After giving a detailed account of the clinical pathology and physio pathology of wounds of the lung, and showing the value and principles of the production of pneumothorax, a description of the method and several apparatuses for using it are given. The exact indications for treatment are laid down for the various types of lung injuries, and a chapter is devoted to clinical examination in cases

of lung injury. Sixty-five case histories are reported and discussed and illustrated with thirty X-ray pictures, showing the final results. After reading the book one cannot but be impressed with the thoroughness of the work, the attention to detail, and the value of the principles expounded. The time and patience of the reader is presumed upon by a superfluity of words and repetitions, but with all he is rewarded by several new principles for thought, and a valuable method of treatment.

S. B.

**A Text-Book of Pathology.** By William G. MacCallum, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology, Johns Hopkins University. Second Edition, Thoroughly Revised. Octavo volume of 1155 pages, with 575 original illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1920. Cloth, \$10 net.

The second edition of MacCallum's text-book is an extension of the early edition, particularly in those lines whose importance was emphasized by the war. The direct influence of modern warfare as exemplified by the sections on war gas-poisoning and surgical shock are considered, as well as those miseries and diseases such as epidemics and the effects of malnutrition, which are the back wash of war.

The sections particularly revised are those covering shock, acid-base, equilibrium, hydrocephalus, immunity in tuberculosis, meningococcal infection, pneumonia after measles, influenza, cholera, leprosy and aprasitic infections. As the author has been intimately concerned with the advances made in our knowledge of many of these subjects, they are particularly well handled.

J. O.

**Diseases of Nutrition and Infant Feeding.** By John Lovett Morse and Fritz B. Talbot. Second edition; 384 pages. New York: Mac-Millan Company. 1920.

The physician who has to deal with children and infants should have at least two texts for reference. One of these should deal with the general principles and practice of pediatrics. The other should be a compendium of the basic facts relating to the special problems of infancy and childhood. The first of these needs is met by several of the standard texts, of which that by Holt and Howland is perhaps the most widely known. The second need is met best, at least in English, by Morse and Talbot.

This admirable book gives a remarkably complete review of the known facts on physiology and metabolism; the chemistry of human and cow's milk; the methods of sterilization and pasteurization; the methods of milk modification; the bio-chemical aspects of rickets, scurvy, spasmophilia and acidosis; the bacteriology of the intestine. References to the original literature are given liberally.

The great value of the book consists in the mass of original data which has been brought together. The authors also present the subject of infant feeding in general as it is accepted by the Boston school of pediatricians, but not so unreservedly elsewhere. The feeding schedule on page 202, calling for feedings at intervals of 2½ to three hours between four weeks and four months and not mentioning the four hour interval until the ninth month, is not in harmony with modern feeding practice and should certainly be revised.

It is worth repeating that this book should be on the shelves of every pediatricist and of every general practitioner who attempts to keep in touch with modern pediatrics.

H. K. F.

**Diabetes.** By Philip Horowitz. 196 pp. Illustrated. New York: Paul B. Hoeber. 1920. Price, \$2.

Books on diabetes ought to be written for lay people, but they should be arranged so that they can be understood without an intensive type of study. There must be art in the diagrammatic illustration of articles else there would not be specialists in this line. Horowitz' book by way of diagrammatic illustration is far from helpful and for use by a layman far from useful. A physician treating diabetes should know far more than the book contains and a layman should have it presented to him in a far simpler and more easily understood way.

P. K. B.

**New and Non-Official Remedies.** Annual Reprint of the Reports of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association for 1920. Cloth. Price, postpaid, \$1; pp. 72. Chicago: American Medical Association, 1921.

While New and Non-official Remedies consists in part of descriptions of those proprietary medicines which the Council deemed worthy of consideration by the medical profession, the Annual Reports of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry describe the preparations which the Council finds unworthy of recognition. In addition, these annual reports contain other announcements of the Council.

The present volume contains a number of interesting reports. Thus we find a statement which makes it clear that many of the large pharmaceutical houses are definitely opposed to the work of the Council and will remain antagonistic until a very large proportion of the medical profession will give the Council their active support. The volume also contains a report on some digitalis preparations which the Council examined and declared to be pharmacopial digitalis products and therefore do not require the control of the Council.

Of the reports on proprietary medicines found unacceptable for New and Non-official Remedies there are reports on the following which, because of the publicity given the products by their exploiters, will be of special interest to physicians: Platt's Chlorides, Syrup Leptinol (formerly Syrup Balsamea), Sukro-Serum, Spirocide, Libradol, Supsalvs.

Of considerable interest are reports on a number of products which were admitted to New and Non-official Remedies on the basis of evidence which at the time seemed to indicate the products to have therapeutic merit, but which did not stand the test of time and which therefore have been omitted from the 1921 edition of New and Non-official Remedies. These reports give evidence that great care is taken to keep New and Non-official Remedies up to date.

Those who are not familiar with the methods of the Council in the examination of new medicaments or who may even have been inclined to look upon the acceptance or rejection of a medication by the Council as a somewhat perfunctory procedure, should read the report of "Chloryptus"—a chlorinated eucalyptus oil. Its proprietor believed it to be a most efficient wound antiseptic. He presented to the Council many lengthy reports of laboratory tests and of clinical trial. The Council found the evidence inconclusive and refused recognition to the product. The discoverer of Chloryptus apparently has accepted the conclusion of the Council—at all events it is not being pushed—and thus many a physician is spared the temptation of experimenting with a new drug which in the end will but add to his long list of medicaments which have been tried and found wanting.